

THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cor. 11th Street, by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office, 49 Potter Building.
The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the
city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents
per week, or at 44 cents per month, in advance.
Outside of the city, by mail, at 50 cents per
month, or at 50 cents per year, in advance.
Saturday Quotations Sheet, \$1 per year, in
advance.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class matter.)
Postage paid at Washington, D. C., and at
other mailing offices, under special permission of
Postoffice Department.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

THEIR THANKSGIVING

The President Has His Choice of
Two Big Turkeys.

WILL SPEND THE DAY AT WOODLEY

How Well-Known Public Men
Will Keep the Occasion.

DINNERS AT HOME

The President and Mrs. Cleveland and their three little girls will spend Thanksgiving day in the privacy of their country home on the Woodley road. The President is expected to arrive at about 10 o'clock on Thanksgiving day, but with that exception they have always spent the day at home. So far as known they will have no guests tomorrow. Two large prize turkeys have been sent to the President for tomorrow's dinner. One is a wild turkey, and came from Mr. Harrison of Leesburg, Va., the President's host at several fishing trips. It arrived at the White House several days ago, and is a fine specimen of its tribe. The other turkey is the gift of Mr. H. Vose of Westbury, N. Y., who has supplied Presidents with Thanksgiving turkeys for a great many years past. The turkey for President Cleveland's family arrived this morning by express. It weighs thirty-four pounds, and is a magnificent bird. The other of these two gobblers will grace the presidential dinner table tomorrow. It is possible that the President and Mrs. Cleveland will spend the entire day at the First Presbyterian Church.

The Cabinet.

The members of the cabinet, as a rule, will dine at home tomorrow.
Secretary and Mrs. Olney will have as their guests Mrs. Minot and her son at their residence, 1640 Rhode Island avenue.
Secretary and Mrs. Lamont and children will dine at home, No. 1718 H street.
Secretary Herbert will eat his Thanksgiving dinner at his home, corner 20th and G streets, with Mr. and Mrs. Micon and young Mr. Herbert. Mr. Herbert is at home and is not expected home until the middle of December.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle and Mr. Logan Carlisle will dine with the President at their residence, on K street between 15th and 16th streets. The Secretary will probably spend most of the day at work on his report.
Judge Foster and Mrs. Wilson will eat their turkey in Washington.
Secretary Smith will enjoy his Thanksgiving with his family. The annual report which has absorbed his energies for the past three weeks, will receive a complete and thorough rest tomorrow.

Attorney General Harmon's residence, 1329 street, will be the scene of a large family gathering tomorrow. In addition to the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon and their two daughters who live at home, there will be present another daughter, Mrs. Edmund Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, and a son, Mr. Eugene Harmon, and several members of Mrs. Harmon from Hamilton, Ohio.

It is singular, but true, nevertheless, that all three of the assistant secretaries of the treasury are bachelors. Mr. Wike, the senior, will eat turkey tomorrow at his boarding place, 910 15th street. Mr. Curtis, the second in years, will dine with his mother and sisters at their residence, 1228 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Hamlin, the junior of Secretary Carlisle's assistants, who has returned from a recent visit to New York and Boston, will dine tomorrow with his sisters at 1400 Massachusetts avenue.

Private Secretary Thurber believes that Thanksgiving day is purely a family day. He will dine at home with his wife, Mr. Thurber and the children. They will discuss a wild turkey.
Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department will dine at home at Bedford, Pa., to spend Thanksgiving.
Assistant Secretary McAdoo, wife and daughter will dine quietly at home, 1707 K street.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Doe and their children will have their dinner at the Cairo.

Assistant General Ruggles will dine quietly at home. Mrs. Ruggles is in mourning.

Postmaster General Stanton says that Gen. Drum has sent him a turkey. He proposes to stay home tomorrow to eat it with his family.

Admiral and Mrs. Ramsay and family will dine at 1611 K street.
Treasurer and Mrs. Morgan, with their daughter and son, will dine at the Normandy.

Commissioner Miller of the Internal revenue bureau will dine with his family at 1218 New Hampshire avenue.

Mr. Bickel, controller of the currency, and Mrs. Eckels and their daughters will entertain a few relatives tomorrow at their residence, No. 1468 Rhode Island avenue.

Mr. Fowler, controller of the currency, will dine with his wife and children at 1730 K street.

Mr. McKim, controller of the currency, will dine at home, 1801 N street, tomorrow with his wife and two daughters.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles and their daughter and son will dine quietly at their new home, at the corner of 29th and G streets.

Meeting of Correspondents.

A meeting of the Washington correspondents has been called by the chairman of the standing committee to assemble in Gen. Boynton's office, 511 14th street, next Saturday at 1 o'clock to elect a standing committee to govern the press gallery of the House and Senate for the coming Congress. Important action will also be taken at that meeting upon the rules of the gallery. An amendment will be proposed to the existing code of rules, to be submitted to the proper authorities, to exclude from the gallery clerks to members who make newspaper work subordinate to their clerical positions.

An Engineer Wanted.

The United States civil service commission will hold an examination on December 6 in Washington to fill a vacancy in the position of engineer in the government printing office. The salary of the position is \$4 per day of eight hours. The subjects of the examination will be letter writing, elementary arithmetic and practical questions. The practical questions will be weighted at 41 points out of 250.

No. 13,333.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1895—TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE GUNNERY CLASS

Investigating the Charges of Hazing on
Account of Color.

Testimony Taken Today by the Court
of Inquiry at the Navy
Yard.

The court of inquiry that is in session at the navy yard to investigate charges of hazing and the maltreatment of the colored seamen in the gunnery class was continued today, and some interesting testimony was brought out.

The most important witness examined up to this morning was Gunner Gilmartin, who was on the stand for more than two hours yesterday. He is the instructor of the class in gunnery. Speaking of the feeling that is evident in the class, he said that one of the white members refused to take the examinations, preferring to go back as incompetent rather than graduate from a class which had colored men in it. The man was one of the most promising members of the class, all of whom are selected on account of their brightness, and the general opinion was that he would pass the examinations with credit. He said that he would rather drop back as mentally disqualified and buy his discharge from the navy, than be a member of the gunnery class.

How far race feeling went in this particular case will be understood when one knows that the salary of a gunner is \$1200 a year, working up gradually to \$1800, with retirement at three-fourths full pay. The position is generally regarded as a great honor, and is not particularly onerous.

Action of the Captain.

With reference to the charges that the name plate of one of the colored men in the class was wantonly destroyed by his white associates, Gunner Gilmartin testified that the colored man, Thompson, said to him and showed him his name plate all battered and bent. Gilmartin told him to make a new one, but he said he could not, as the mold had been destroyed.

He called up one of the captains, the class and told him about it, and shortly afterward the captain came back and gave him the mold intact. While he was not absolutely certain of it, he had every reason to believe that it was in the possession of the captain all the time.

Chief Master-at-Arms Henry W. Alver, who was for three years on the receiving ship Dale, but is now on duty at the seamen's quarters in the yard. He also does his trick as officer of the day with the class under instruction. He said that his official position prevented him from being on terms of intimacy with the members of the class, but he believed that they regarded him generally in a friendly manner. He said that he did not know it as a matter of common rumor that some of the members of the class had been on the hours of duty he would be likely to know of any acts of hazing, if any were committed, but he is not in the building all the time.

Colored Men at Table.

The colored men, he said, do not eat at a separate table, but occupy one end of the big table in the dining hall, where all members of the class sit. When Johnson entered the class there were some of his old shipmates present, and they gave him a warm welcome. The witness said he had never heard any of the members hooted or jeered at, although at times the young men get rather noisy and boisterous from sheer animal spirits, but this is never at the expense of the colored men. On one occasion Thompson reported that the mattress and bedding of one of the colored men had been thrown away on foot to drive out the colored members of the class.

"I am unable to say," continued the witness, "what white men are least friendly toward the colored men, nor am I aware of any conspiracy on foot to drive out the colored members of the class."

"I have served in connection with the gunnery class since the summer of October 28, 1891. Once there were three colored men in the class, and at another time there was one, but no cases of hazing were reported. The general feeling toward the colored men has been evident in the present as in other classes and about the same as prevails throughout the service generally."

Turkey's Well, rather than to answer a question asked by the court. "This was a feeling of dislike for the colored members."

TURKEYS BY THE DOZEN.

Troops of them Required for the Reform School Dinner.

Thanksgiving day is always a memorable feast at the boys' reform school, and tomorrow will be no exception to the rule.

The boys are hoarding up their appetites in expectation of a great spread, and there is every reason to think they will get all they are looking for. Dinner will be served at noon, as usual, but it will be no ordinary dinner. In the afternoon there will be a big game of base ball, and in the evening cake, fruits and nuts will be served in abundance.

Superintendent Shallenberger of the reform school said to the Star reporter this afternoon: "You may be sure we never forget the holidays, but Thanksgiving is one of the finest and best of them all. We have 220 boys in the school, and the general health was never better, so you can imagine the amount of turkey and cranberry sauce it will take to supply their needs. Turkey, well, rather than to answer a question asked by the court. "This was a feeling of dislike for the colored members."

A GOOD DAY FOR TURKEY.

The weather bureau thinks it will be a Model Thanksgiving.

The weather bureau is evidently standing in with the foot ball enthusiasts, who look upon Thanksgiving day as belonging especially to them. The forecast officer told a Star reporter today that if tomorrow should prove to be a cloudy and disagreeable day he would lose his guess. On the other hand, the weather service promises that Thanksgiving day, 1895, will be a clear day, sharp enough to be pleasant and reasonable, but not cold enough to be uncomfortable. A turkey on a warm day would not roast at its best, and pm pudding would be a little less unless there were a little chill in the air, while foot ball would be altogether out of place. According to the forecast it is in an appearance at the dinner table. Turkey? By the dozen."

Reward Offered for Murderers.

The Attorney General has received a telegram from United States Marshal Williams at Paris, Texas, stating that three men and an eleven-year-old boy had been found murdered on the Indian territory side of the Red river. All were strangers in the country. Instructions are asked as to their burial, and a request is made that the government offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. The Attorney General has offered \$500 reward.

CASES WILL GO ON

Condemnation for Street Extension
Not to Be Delayed.

JURY TO WAIT FOR PAY

Judge Bingham Listens to Arguments This Morning.

JUDGE COX TO PRESIDE

When the street extension cases were called up before Chief Justice Bingham in the District Court this morning the court laid before the counsel a communication from Controller Bowler in reply to an inquiry as to whether the cases should be put off until the general appropriation for the expenses of the United States courts. As was foreshadowed in the Star yesterday, the controller holds that they cannot be. A general discussion as to the power of the court to appoint a jury in the prepared case, 419, followed, counsel for the owners interested concluding the matter was one of the discretion of the court. Chief Justice Bingham, however, doubted his power to appoint a jury, in view of the controller's decision, and without finally deciding the matter, directed that the case go over until 1 o'clock this afternoon, that he might meantime consider his brethren of the bench.

The opinion rendered by the controller was as follows:

Controller's Ruling.

"I am in receipt of yours of the 26th, asking whether the regular annual appropriation for the District of Columbia courts, 1896, is available for paying the jury in condemnation for their services in accordance with sections 10 and 14 of 'An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities,' approved March 3, 1895."

"Section 10 of said act provides for a special jury of seven persons, and section 14 provides that 'Each of said juries shall receive compensation of ten dollars per day for their services during the time he shall be actually engaged in said service.'"

"The act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 412), provided a special method of condemnation for property required for the enlargement of the city of Washington, and provided for section 2 of said act. The last clause of said section 3 is as follows: 'And hereafter, in all cases of the taking of property for public use, whether herein, hereafter, or hereafter authorized, the foregoing provisions, as to compensation, shall apply to the proper officer to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the proceedings therein shall be as in the foregoing provisions.'"

"Some doubt was raised whether this clause did not implicitly repeal the method authorized by law for the condemnation of property for public use, and the act of March 3, 1895, including that required for highways, roads and bridges. Apparently to remove that doubt the following clause was enacted as part of the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia of August 7, 1894 (28 Stat., 251):"

"Section 3 of the act, approved August 30, 1890, entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1891,' is amended so that the words 'and the act of March 3, 1895, shall be construed to apply to the condemnation of land for public highways, roads or bridges.'"

"From this legislation it appears entirely clear that the provisions of chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia apply to the condemnation proceedings required by the act of March 3, 1895, above cited, except where the provisions of said special act may conflict therewith."

Not Available.

"Section 265, Revised Statutes, D. C., being a part of chapter 11 thereof, provides for the cost of a second jury of condemnation when such second jury is required, and further provides 'all expenses up to the second jury shall be paid by the District,' and section 264 provides a table of fees, including jurors' fees in such cases. I am informed that it has been the practice to pay the cost of the jury fees of such condemnations from the special appropriations for the highways, roads or bridges for which the property is condemned, and the provisions of said section 265, therefore, are not applicable to the condemnation of land for public highways, roads or bridges."

"The regular annual appropriation for 'fees and jurors,' although applicable to jurors in the Supreme Court, is not available in the present case, as it was intended for the payment of the regular juries of the United States courts and not to such special juries as the jury provided for in the act of March 3, 1895, and the practice has been to limit that appropriation to regular juries and to provide for the payment of the jury fees of such condemnations from the special appropriations for the highways, roads or bridges for which the property is condemned."

"The regular annual appropriation for 'fees and jurors,' although applicable to jurors in the Supreme Court, is not available in the present case, as it was intended for the payment of the regular juries of the United States courts and not to such special juries as the jury provided for in the act of March 3, 1895, and the practice has been to limit that appropriation to regular juries and to provide for the payment of the jury fees of such condemnations from the special appropriations for the highways, roads or bridges for which the property is condemned."

"For the reasons above given my reply to your question is that the appropriation 'fees of jurors, U. S. courts, 1896,' is not available in the present case, and the condemnation in cases arising under the act of March 2, 1895, to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities."

Arguing the Matter.

As has been stated in the early discussion, Chief Justice Bingham thought that he should not appoint the jury, and called attention to the fact that the street extension cases should be put off until the general appropriation for the expenses of the United States courts, 1896, is available. The controller, however, held that they cannot be. A general discussion as to the power of the court to appoint a jury in the prepared case, 419, followed, counsel for the owners interested concluding the matter was one of the discretion of the court. Chief Justice Bingham, however, doubted his power to appoint a jury, in view of the controller's decision, and without finally deciding the matter, directed that the case go over until 1 o'clock this afternoon, that he might meantime consider his brethren of the bench.

The opinion rendered by the controller was as follows:

Controller's Ruling.

"I am in receipt of yours of the 26th, asking whether the regular annual appropriation for the District of Columbia courts, 1896, is available for paying the jury in condemnation for their services in accordance with sections 10 and 14 of 'An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities,' approved March 3, 1895."

"Section 10 of said act provides for a special jury of seven persons, and section 14 provides that 'Each of said juries shall receive compensation of ten dollars per day for their services during the time he shall be actually engaged in said service.'"

"The act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 412), provided a special method of condemnation for property required for the enlargement of the city of Washington, and provided for section 2 of said act. The last clause of said section 3 is as follows: 'And hereafter, in all cases of the taking of property for public use, whether herein, hereafter, or hereafter authorized, the foregoing provisions, as to compensation, shall apply to the proper officer to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the proceedings therein shall be as in the foregoing provisions.'"

"Some doubt was raised whether this clause did not implicitly repeal the method authorized by law for the condemnation of property for public use, and the act of March 3, 1895, including that required for highways, roads and bridges. Apparently to remove that doubt the following clause was enacted as part of the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia of August 7, 1894 (28 Stat., 251):"

and would result in a feeling of dire apprehension. While he would not urge any violence, Mr. Wilson thought that the whole matter was in the discretion of the court, and that the court was fully authorized and justified in appointing the jury in the case now ready.

Chief Justice Bingham remarked that it was thought Congress would act during the next month, and he therefore thought that there would be but a slight and not unreasonable delay.

But, Mr. Wilson stated, it is very difficult to obtain congressional action in any matter, and he believed that Congress would hardly act in the matter one way or the other, unless some tangible, settled case was presented to it. Therefore, it was exceedingly desirable that a completed case should be presented to Congress at the very earliest day.

Effect of Delay.

Mr. W. L. Cole supplemented the remarks of Mr. Wilson, and read an affidavit of John B. Slemmon, president of the Pleasanton, N. M., irrigation company, that in section 1 of the proposed plan of street extension the street on which he resides is to be abandoned, and because of the proposed abandonment of the street the District Commissioners have, and still refuse to improve the street, and he is therefore unable to carry out his business. He cannot dispose of it and must, if the condemnation proceedings be prolonged, abandon his property. Mr. Cole said the situation of Mr. Slemmon was that of hundreds of others, and that it was a great mistake to imagine that owners would be benefited by the extension of streets.

One of the owners in case 420, Mr. Smith, gave notice that unless the proceedings went on, he would at the expiration of thirty days move the court to dismiss the whole matter.

Finally, Chief Justice Bingham directed that the case go over until 1 o'clock this afternoon. While it was true that juries had served in the face of a lack of appropriations, it was in cases in the regular order of United States court business. But the position of the owners in this case was a different one, and he therefore would do nothing until after he had consulted the other members of the court, especially as, if the cases go on, it will be necessary to make new assignment of the members of the court. He therefore adjourned the hearing until 1 o'clock.

Go to Go Ahead.

The case was again taken up at 1:30, when Chief Justice Bingham stated that after a consultation with the other members of the court, he had concluded to order the marshal to summon a jury of seven appraisers or commissioners to meet the court Monday morning next. There had been no objection to this, and the marshal was to meet the court in General Term, and that court had assigned Mr. Justice Cox to the District court after the adjournment of the court. The jury would be directed to report.

Henry Sherwood.

There is a very lively campaign progressing. Main interest, of course, still centers in the clerkship contest, for upon that also hinges, in a measure, it is currently alleged, the decision in the case of the sergeant-at-arms.

Of the candidates for the doorkeepership, Mr. Glenn and Mr. Tipton continue to express confidence in their respective chances of victory. The caucus of the southern members tomorrow night will probably have considerable effect upon the outcome in the case of this contest, as it will determine the position of the southern republicans toward the candidates.

The Ohio delegation is having a lively time over the postmaster'ship. There are nineteen candidates for the office, and the contest for that office will narrow, it is insisted upon his election to the postmaster'ship. It is also reported that the caucus will determine the advisability of making advantageous affiliations in behalf of their candidate.

The Indiana delegation will hold a caucus late this afternoon. The caucus will be held in the case of the sergeant-at-arms. Capt. McKee is the candidate from Indiana, and has rested his case in the caucus, and will abide by their decision.

If the Ohio delegation fail to come to an agreement upon the postmaster'ship, the contest for that office will narrow, it is claimed, to a struggle between Mr. Goff of Ohio and Mr. Fairless of Michigan.

Mr. Fairless, of Michigan, Capt. Sherwood has been making a vigorous campaign and feels very hopeful of victory. Mr. Fairless also has friends at work in his behalf, and the West Virginians are busy for Mr. Goff.

The contest for the chaplaincy has not abated in intensity during the last few days, although it has sunk out of sight, but is now being conducted in channels where still waters run deep. The two outside candidates remain in evidence, but it is the general opinion that the final struggle will narrow to a choice between the local contestants. Some of the colored people of the city are expected to present to the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church next Friday evening to take action in behalf of the candidacy of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Fairless.

A fact which the chaplaincy has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

CANVASS OF MEMBERS

Candidates for House Offices Busily
at Work

LOOKING AFTER THE NEW ARRIVALS

Ohio's Nine Candidates for the
Office of Postmaster.

CAUCUSES TO BE HELD

Members of the House are coming in by the score, and the candidates for the elective positions are having their hands full in looking after the new arrivals. Each candidate has a staff of workers who cover the hotels and visit the incoming Representatives at their residences, losing no time in impressing upon them the fact that they are now in the hands of the canvassers.

One of the candidates for the doorkeepership, Mr. Glenn and Mr. Tipton continue to express confidence in their respective chances of victory. The caucus of the southern members tomorrow night will probably have considerable effect upon the outcome in the case of this contest, as it will determine the position of the southern republicans toward the candidates.

The Ohio delegation is having a lively time over the postmaster'ship. There are nineteen candidates for the office, and the contest for that office will narrow, it is insisted upon his election to the postmaster'ship. It is also reported that the caucus will determine the advisability of making advantageous affiliations in behalf of their candidate.

The Indiana delegation will hold a caucus late this afternoon. The caucus will be held in the case of the sergeant-at-arms. Capt. McKee is the candidate from Indiana, and has rested his case in the caucus, and will abide by their decision.

If the Ohio delegation fail to come to an agreement upon the postmaster'ship, the contest for that office will narrow, it is claimed, to a struggle between Mr. Goff of Ohio and Mr. Fairless of Michigan.

Mr. Fairless, of Michigan, Capt. Sherwood has been making a vigorous campaign and feels very hopeful of victory. Mr. Fairless also has friends at work in his behalf, and the West Virginians are busy for Mr. Goff.

The contest for the chaplaincy has not abated in intensity during the last few days, although it has sunk out of sight, but is now being conducted in channels where still waters run deep. The two outside candidates remain in evidence, but it is the general opinion that the final struggle will narrow to a choice between the local contestants. Some of the colored people of the city are expected to present to the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church next Friday evening to take action in behalf of the candidacy of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Fairless.

A fact which the chaplaincy has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant respecting the resolution of the Washington conference of Congregational churches, recently held in Baltimore, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Olney: